

FOR

If it pass'd only by the house of peers, it should be looked upon as invalid and void, and execution should be thereupon *forborn* or suspended. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
There is not any one action whatsoever which a man ought to do, or to *forbear*, but the Scripture will give him a clear precept or prohibition for it. *South's Sermons.*
3. To spare; to treat with clemency.
With all lowliness and meekness, with long suffering, *forbearing* one another in love. *Eph. iv. 2.*
4. To withhold.
Forbear thee from meddling with God, who is with me; that he destroy thee not. *2 Chro. xxxv. 21.*
FORBEARANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.]
1. The care of avoiding or thunning any thing; negation of practice.

True nobleness would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong. *Shakesp. R. III.*
This may convince us how vastly greater a pleasure is consequent upon the *forbearance* of sin, than can possibly accompany the commission of it. *South's Sermons.*
Liberty is the power a man has to do, or forbear doing, any particular action, according as its doing or *forbearance* has the actual preference in the mind. *Locke.*
2. Intermittion of something.
3. Command of temper.
Have a continent *forbearance*, 'till the speed of his rage goes slower. *Shakesp. King Lear.*
4. Lenity; delay of punishment; mildness.
Nor do I take notice of this instance of severity in our own country to justify such a proceeding, but only to display the mildness and *forbearance* made use of under the reign of his present majesty. *Addison's Freeholder, N^o. 52.*
He applies to our gratitude by obligations of kindness and beneficence, of long suffering and *forbearance*. *Rogers.*
FORBEARER. *n. f.* [from *forbear*.] An intermitter; interceptor of anything.

The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East a *forbearer*, no manner of thing. *Tyff. Hagbandry.*
To **FORBID.** *v. a.* pret. *I forbade*; part. *forbidden* or *forbid*. [forbeoban, Saxon; *verhieden*, Dutch.]
1. To prohibit; to interdict any thing.

A witch, a quean, an old cozening quean; have I not *forbid* her my house?
Shakesp. Merry Wives of Windsor.
By tasting of that fruit *forbid*,
Where they fought knowledge, they did error find. *Davies.*
The voice of reason, in all the dictates of natural morality, ought carefully to be attended to, by a strict observance of what it commands, but especially of what it *forbids*. *South.*
All hatred of persons, by very many Christian principles, we are most solemnly and indispensably *forbid*. *Spratt's Sermon.*

The chaste and holy race
Are all *forbidden* this polluted place. *Dryden's Æn. b. vi.*
2. To command to forbear any thing.
She with so sweet a rigour *forbad* him, that he durst not rebel. *Sidney, b. ii.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The practice and the purpose of the king,
From whose obedience I *forbid* my soul.
They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his laws. *Judith xi. 12.*

3. To oppose; to hinder.
The moisture being *forbidden* to come up in the plant, stayeth longer in the root, and so dilateth it. *Bacon's Nat. History.*
The plaister alone would pen the humour, and so exasperate it as well as *forbid* new humour. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Thy throne is darkness in th'abyss of light,
A blaze of glory that *forbids* the light!
O teach me to believe thee thus conceal'd,
And search no farther than thyself reveal'd. *Dryden.*

4. To accurse; to blast. Now obsolete. To *bid* is in old language to pray; to *forbid* therefore is to curse.
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his penthouse lid;
He shall live a man *forbid*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

To **FORBID.** *v. n.* To utter a prohibition.
Now the good gods *forbid*,
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own! *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

FORBIDDANCE. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] Prohibition; edict against any thing.

How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*! how to violate
The sacred fruit *forbidden*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*

FORBIDDENLY. *adv.* [from *forbid*.] In an unlawful manner.
With all confidence he swears, as he had seen't,
That you have touch'd his queen *forbiddenly*. *Shakesp.*

FORBIDDER. *n. f.* [from *forbid*.] One that prohibits; one that enacts a prohibition.
This was a bold accusation of God, making the fountain of good the contriver of evil, and the *forbidder* of the crime an abettor of the fact prohibited. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

Other care, perhaps,

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May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder*! *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ix.*
FORBIDDING. *participial adj.* [from *forbid*.] Raising abhorrence; repelling approach; causing aversion.
Tragedy was made *forbidding* and horrible. *A. Hill.*
FORCE. *n. f.* [from *force*, French; *fortis*, Latin.]
1. Strength; vigour; might; active power.
He never could maintain his part but in the *force* of his will. *Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing.*

A ship, which hath struck fail, doth run
By *force* of that *force* which before it won. *Dante.*
2. Violence.

Thus got the house of Lancaster the crown,
Which now they hold by *force*, and not by right. *Sh. H. VI.*
The shepherd Paris bore the Spartan bride
By *force* away, and then by *force* enjoy'd;
But I by free consent. *Dryden.*

3. Virtue; efficacy.
Manifest it is, that the very majesty and holiness of the place where God is worshipped, hath, in regard of us, great virtue, *force* and efficacy; for that it serveth as a sensible help to stir up devotion. *Hooker, b. v. f. 16.*

No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience. *Locke.*

4. Validness; power of law.
A testament is of *force* after men are dead. *Heb. ix. 17.*
Not long in *force* this charter stood;
Wanting that seal, it must be seal'd in blood. *Denham.*

5. Armament; warlike preparation. Often *forces* in the plural.
O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

The secret of the power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of miscellany *forces* of all nations. *Eccom.*
A greater *force* than that which here we find,
Ne'er press'd the ocean, nor employ'd the wind. *Waller.*

Those victorious *forces* of the rebels were not able to sustain your arms. *Dryden.*

6. Destiny; necessity; fatal compulsion.
To **FORCE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To compel; to constrain.
Dangers are light, if they once seem light; and more dangers have deceived men than *forced* them. *Bacon.*

I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory. *Swift's Examiner.*

The actions and operations did *force* them upon dividing the single idea. *Pope's View of Æpic Poem.*

2. To overpower by strength.
O that fortune
Had brought me to the field where thou art fam'd
To have wrought such wonders with an ass's jaw,
I should have *forc'd* thee soon with other arms. *Milton.*

With fates averse, the rout in arms resort,
To *force* their monarch and insult the court. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To impel; to press.
Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an ax against them. *Deutr. 20. 19.*

4. To draw or push by main strength.
Stooping, the spear descended on his chine,
Just where the bone distinguish'd either loin:
It stuck so fast, so deeply bury'd lay,
That scarce the victor *forc'd* the steel away. *Dryden's Æn.*

5. To enforce; to urge.
Three blust'ring nights, born by the southern blast,
I floated, and discover'd land at last:
High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gath'ring to the shore. *Dryd. Æn.*

6. To drive by violence or power.
This way of flattering their willing benefactors out of part, contrived another of *forcing* their unwilling neighbours out of all their possessions. *Dancy of Pity.*

To free the ports, and ope the Punick land
To Trojan guests; left, ignorant of fate,
The queen might *force* them from her town and state. *Dryd.*

7. To gain by violence or power.
My heart was your's; but, oh! you left it here
Abandon'd to those tyrants hope and fear:
If they *forc'd* from me one kind look or word,
Could you not that, nor that small part afford? *Dryden.*

8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.
Troy wall'd so high,
Atreides might as well have *forc'd* the sky.
Heav'n from all ages wisely did provide
This wealth, and for the bravest nation hide;
Who with four hundred foot, and forty horse,
Dare boldly go a new-found world to *force*. *Dryd. Ind. Emp.*

9. To ravish; to violate by force.
Force her.—I like it not. *Dryden.*

10. To constrain; to distort; not to obtain naturally or with ease.

Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and forced conceits. *Addison's Spectator, N^o. 409.*

11. To man; to strengthen by soldiers; to garrison. *Here*

Here let them lye,
'Till famine and the ague eat them up:
Were they not *forc'd* with those that should be our's,
We might have met them dæful, beard to beard. *Shakesp.*

If you find that any great number of soldiers be newly sent into Oronoque, and that the passages be already *forced*, then be well advised how you land. *Raleigh's Apology.*

11. To **FORCE** out. To extort.
The tricks used in convening synods might *force* out an expression from him, that did not carry all the respect due to those great names. *Atterbury.*

The heat of the dispute had *forced* out from him expressions that seem'd to make his doctrine run higher than really it did. *Atterbury.*

To **FORCE.** *v. n.* To lay stress upon. This word I have only found in the following passage.
That morning that he was to join battle with Harold, his armor put on his backpiece before, and his breastplate behind; the which being espied by some that stood by, was taken among them for an ill token, and therefore advised him not to fight that day; to whom the duke answered, I *force* not of such fooleries; but if I have any skill in soothsaying, as in sooth I have none, it doth prognosticate that I shall change copy from a duke to a king. *Camden's Remains.*

FORCEDLY. *adv.* [from *force*.] Violently; constrainedly; unnaturally.
This foundation of the earth upon the waters doth most apply agree to that structure of the abyss and antediluvian earth; but very improperly and *forc'dly* to the present form of the earth and the waters. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*

FORCEFUL. *adj.* [from *force*.] Violent; strong; driven with great might; impetuous.
Why, what need we
Commune with you of this, but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation? *Shakesp. Winter's Tale.*

Against the steel he threw
His *forceful* spear, which, hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks. *Dryden's Æn.*

Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny,
Which forms in causes first what'er shall be,
Assisted by a friend, one moonless night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight. *Dryden.*

He pois'd in air, the jav'lin sent,
Through Paris' shield the *forceful* weapon went. *Pope.*

FORCEFULLY. *adv.* [from *forceful*.] Violently; impetuously.
FORCELESS. *adj.* [from *force*.] Without force; weak; feeble; impotent.
FORCEPS. *n. f.* [Latin.]
Forceps properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract any thing out of wounds, and the like occasions. *Quincy.*

FORCER. *n. f.* [from *force*.]
1. That which forces, drives, or constrains.
2. The embolus of a pump working by pulsion, in contradistinction to a sucker, which acts by attraction.
The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*. *Wilkins's Ædædulus.*

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The taking and carrying away of women *forcibly*, and against their will, except female wards and bondwomen, was made capital. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
This doctrine brings us down to the level of horse and mule, whose mouths are *forcibly* holden with bit and bridle. *Hamm.*

FORCIPATED. *adj.* [from *forceps*.] Formed like a pair of pincers to open and inclose.
The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind. *Brown's Vulgar Err.*

When they have seized their prey, they will so tenaciously hold it with their *forcipated* mouth, that they will not part therewith, even when taken out of the waters. *Derham.*

FORD. *n. f.* [from Saxon, from *foran*, to pass.]
1. A shallow part of a river when it may be passed without swimming.

Her men the paths rode through made by her sword;
They pass the stream, when she had found the *ford*. *Fairfax.*

2. It sometimes signifies the stream, the current, without any consideration of passage or shallowness.

Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*, and of itself the water flies

All taste of living wight. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. ii.*

Rife, wretched widow! rife; nor undeplor'd
Permit my ghost to pass the Stygian *ford*:

But rife, prepar'd in black to mourn thy perish'd lord. *Dry.*

To **FORD.** *v. a.* [from the noun] To pass without swimming.

Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean. *Raleigh's Hist.*

FORDEABLE. *adj.* [from *ford*.] Passable without swimming.

Pliny placeth the Schenitæ upon the Euphrates, where the same beginneth to be *fordable*. *Raleigh's Hist. of the World.*

A countryman founded a river up and down, to try where it was most *fordable*; and where the water ran too smooth, he found it deepest; and, on the contrary, shallowest where it made most noise. *L'Estrange.*

FORE. *adj.* [from Saxon.] Anterior; that which comes first in a progressive motion.

Resistance in fluids arises from their greater pressing on the *fore* than hind part of the bodies moving in them. *Cheyne.*

FORE. *adv.*
1. Anteriorly; in the part which appears first to those that meet it.

Each of them will bear six demiculverins and four saikers, needing no other addition than a slight spar deck *fore* and aft, which is a slight deck throughout. *Raleigh's Essays.*

2. *Fore* is a word much used in composition to mark priority of time, of which some examples shall be given.

To **FOREADVISE.** *v. n.* [from *fore* and *advise*.] To counsel early; to counsel before the time of action, or the event.

Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvise'd*, had touch'd his spirit,
And tried his inclination. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*

To